# UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY REGION II

In the matter of:

PUERTO RICO ELECTRIC POWER AUTHORITY, Palo Seco Steam Plant Toa Baja, Puerto Rico

### **NOTICE OF VIOLATION:**

Index No. CAA-02-2002-1312

#### I. STATUTORY AUTHORITY

THIS NOTICE OF VIOLATION ("NOV") is issued to the Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority, ("Respondent") for violations at its Palo Seco Steam Plant located at PR Road 165, km14.0, Toa Baja, Puerto Rico (the "facility"), pursuant to Section 113 of the Clean Air Act (the "Act"), 42 U.S.C. §7413, as amended. Section 113 of the Act requires the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") to notify both the person and the State in which the violation occurred of the finding whenever EPA finds that a person violated a requirement of a State Implementation Plan ("SIP"). The authority to issue this NOV has been duly delegated to the Division Director of the Caribbean Environmental Protection Division, from the Administrator through the Regional Administrator of EPA Region 2.

#### II. EPA FINDINGS; PUERTO RICO SIP:

#### A. Visible Emissions:

Rule 403 of the Puerto Rico Regulation for the Control of Atmospheric Pollution, (PRRCAP) Visible Emissions, provides in pertinent part that:

No person shall cause or permit the emission of visible air pollutants of an opacity greater than 20 percent (6-minute average). Compliance with the visible emissions limitation shall be determined by using the test methods in Rule 106.

Respondent owns and operates the Palo Seco Steam Plant which is a source of air emissions.

On or about February 6, 2002, duly-designated EPA inspectors conducted a visual emission

evaluation at Respondent's Palo Seco Steam Plant.

During the evaluation, the EPA inspector observed that Respondent was operating the facility with a visual emission greater than 20% opacity. Specifically, the visual emission readings taken by the EPA inspectors on February 6, 2002, show the following violations:

UNIT

## VISIBLE EMISSIONS READING

Stack 3-1

22.92%, 27.71%, 21.46%

Respondent's operation of the facility, as described above, is in violation of the applicable statutes and regulations of both Commonwealth and federal law until it establishes continued compliance. Furthermore, EPA and Respondent entered into a Consent Decree, Civil Action No. 93-2527 CCC, under which Respondent is obliged to operate each generating facility in compliance with Rule 403 of the PRRCAP and the applicable federal law.

### III. ENFORCEMENT

Section 113 of the Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7413, provides that after 30 days from the issuance of this NOV, the EPA may:

- issue an order requiring compliance with the requirements or prohibitions of the SIP;
- administrative penalty order pursuant to Section 113(d) of the Act, for civil administrative penalties of up to \$25,000<sup>1</sup> per day of violation;
- bring a civil action pursuant to Section 113 (b) of the Act, for injunction relief and/or civil penalties of not more than \$25,000<sup>2</sup> per day for each violation.
- bring a criminal prosecution seeking fines and/or imprisonment pursuant to Section

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>See the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990 (28 U.S.C. 2461 note; Pub. L. 101-410, enacted October 5, 1990; 104 Stat.890), as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 (31 U.S.C. 3701 note; Public Law 104-134, enacted April 26, 1996; 110 Stat. 1321). The Debt Collection Improvement Act or "DCIA" requires each Federal agency to issue regulations adjusting for inflation the maximum civil monetary penalties that can be imposed pursuant to such agency's statutes. With the adoption of this rule implementing these statutes, all violations which take place after January 30, 1997 are subject to the new statutory maximum civil penalty amounts. With limited exceptions not relevant to this referral, all of the statutory penalty provisions applicable to this action have been increased by the maximum allowed: ten percent. All affected penalty provisions and their statutory maximum amounts are set out in Table 1 of 40 C.F.R. § 19.4. In this case, the statutory maximum penalties under the CAA are increased to \$27,500 under the DCIA as well as under the CAA penalty policy amounts.

<sup>2/</sup>d at n.1.

113(c) if Respondent knowingly violates any requirement or prohibition of an applicable implementation plan during any period of federally assumed enforcement.

# IV. PENALTY ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

U.S.C. § 7413 (e) (1), states that the Administrator or the court, as appropriate, shall, in determining the amount of penalty to be assessed, consider (in addition to such other factors as justice may require) the size of the business, the economic impact of the penalty on the business, the violator's full compliance history and good faith efforts to comply, the duration of the violation as established by any credible evidence (including evidence other than the applicable test method), the payment by the violator of penalties previously assessed for the same violation, the economic benefit of noncompliance, and the seriousness of the violation.

Section 113 (e)(2) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7413 (e) (2), allows the Administrator, or the court as appropriate, to assess a penalty for each day of violation. The number of days of violation shall include the date of the notice and each and every day thereafter until Respondent achieves continuous compliance. If Respondent proves that there was an intermittent day of compliance or that the violation was not continuous in nature, then the EPA may reduce the penalty accordingly.

Upon conviction under Section 113(c), Respondent may be fined pursuant to Title 18 of the United States Code, or imprisoned for a term not to exceed five years or both. If the person is a second time offender, the maximum punishment shall be doubled with respect to both the fine and the term of imprisonment. Also, the facility will be declared ineligible for Federal contracts, grants, and loans. The Administrator may extend this ineligibility to other facilities owned by the Respondent (Section 306 of the Act, the regulations promulgated thereunder at 40 CFR Part 15, and Executive Order 11738).

#### V. OPPORTUNITY TO CONFER

Regarding the violations included in this NOV, EPA may give an opportunity to Respondent to confer provided it requests such a conference within five (5) days of receipt of this NOV. A request for a conference should be directed to:

> Hector Vélez Cruz, Esq. Office of Regional Counsel U.S. Environmental Protection Agency - Region 2 1492 Ponce de Leon Ave. Centro Europa Building Suite 207 San Juan, Puerto Rico 00910 (787) - 977 - 5850

Issued: 03-11-02

San Juan, Puerto Rico

Director

Caribbean

Environmental Protection Division

1492 Ponce de Leon Ave.

Centro Europa Building Suite 417

San Juan, Puerto Rico 00910

(787) - 977-5801

Mr. Hector Rosario To:

**Executive Director** 

Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority

G.P.O. Box 364267

San Juan, Puerto Rico 00907-0386

Mr. Angel O. Berrios, Director CC:

Air Quality Area

Puerto Rico Environmental Quality Board

P.O. Box 11488

San Juan, Puerto Rico 00910

#### Continued on VEO form Number VISIBLE EMISSION OBSERVATION FORM 1 FT-PR 3:35 pm 4:05 Am Matter 2 Other 02/06/02 SAC PREPA ALO SECO 550 = 22.92 BAJA Electric Power Gen. Operating Mode Description Mode Combustion eec 4be Emission Point 665 = 27.71 leight of Erriss, Pt., Ref. to Observer hat 254 find Ser Direction to Egales, Pt. (Degrees) and 35° NE too So Direction to Obs. Pt. (Degrees) no 000000 Short 35 NE and Se 4 Stack Reight 15. to Same Lotting 3e Minorited Deformed to fame cathe Plume Bookground \* White to Gray claud. Son E to W + white to Gray Claud on the Karowall & white to Gray Claud 92°F on background Drow North Agour Source Layout Seetch DEM DWM م2 ny stack height -Wind 254° m 195- = 20.63 n Z) 277' PE ROAD 163 Stock With Purne Ф ån San Location Une Wind John ولمرابط Los Buch Decardion Aporte 02/06/02 Additional Information USEPA 12/05/01

FORTH NUTRIDIES

**EPA**